

AD378

**Wynyard Village Extension Site,
Wynyard Village, Stockton-on-Tees**

Archaeological Evaluation



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

AD Archaeology was commissioned by Bellway Homes to carry out evaluation trenching in advance of a proposed housing development of land at Wynyard Village Extension Site. On higher ground in the north-eastern sector of the site a number of east-west ditches were identified in Trenches 2, 4 and 7. No artefactual evidence was recovered to provide dating evidence for these ditches, but the nature of the fills excavated suggest a pre-modern date. It is not possible at this time to come to a definitive understanding of how the ditches identified in the three trenches relate to each other, nor to a conclusion on the nature, type and extent of the site to which they belong. Palaeo-environmental samples from the fills of two ditches in Trench 4 were submitted for analysis in order both to obtain dating evidence and also provide further information on the likely nature of the site. Analysis of the fills of two ditches in Trench 4 suggests that it is most probable that these represent features of late prehistoric/Romano British date with the plant remains being characteristic of settlements of this period in northern England (see Appendix 3).

Whilst radiocarbon dating is helpful in providing an absolute date, there is sufficient evidence without undertaking this analysis to indicate a prehistoric date for these features and would not be required prior to commencement of the development. Radiocarbon analysis takes a considerable period of time and in view of this and the timescales of the development, it is recommended that the two samples already obtained are retained for now and analysed at a later stage of works, during the mitigation phase when a fuller understanding of the archaeological resource becomes clear.

No significant archaeological features were located on the lower and sloping ground to west, south or south-east of the higher ground in the north-eastern sector of the site. Any future mitigation work should be targeted on the higher ground in the north-eastern sector of the site where the ditches were located.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Project

1.1.1 The development site consists of an area of open grassland bounded to the north by Stoney Wood Drive and modern housing, to the east by Wynyard Church of England Primary School and to the south and west by woodland. The site is centred on NZ 4140 2670 and has a total area of 5.05ha.

1.2 Geology and Topography

1.2.1 The bedrock geology of the site is Pennine Middle Coal Measures Formation Sandstone. Sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 308 to 314 million years ago in the Carboniferous Period. The superficial geology is Devensian glacial till formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period (BGS 2021).

1.2.2 The site slopes gently downhill to the south, east and west from a high point at the northeast corner of the site. It slopes slightly more at the south-western edges of the site as the land falls towards the course of the burn which lies within the wooded area south and west of the site. At the time of the works the site consisted of uncut grassland with occasional shrubs and small saplings.

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Prehistoric Period

2.1.1 The earliest evidence for activity in the region comes from Mesolithic flint scatters that are recorded in the HER. Occasional worked flints were recovered from fieldwalking at Wynyard Business Park and near the south-western boundary of Wynyard Park. Extensive evaluation was undertaken in advance of development at Wynyard Business Park which lies to the north-east. This produced evidence of Iron Age occupation situated on an area of higher ground. An enclosed Iron Age settlement measuring 22m by 15m was also investigated. This work revealed a cluster of features, pits or postholes that could represent the truncated remains of domestic activity. Excavation undertaken to the west of this produced the fragmentary remains of an occupation or settlement site which included the remains of a possible roundhouse. A curvilinear ditch was also found from which Iron Age and early Roman pottery was recovered. In 2013 trial trenching immediately to the east of the present site located an east-west gully which is likely to be of Iron Age/Romano-British date (ASDU 2013).

2.2 Roman

2.2.1 There is no evidence for any Roman settlement or occupation within the site or the immediate area. It is likely that the Iron Age features identified above would have extended in use into the Romano-British period.

2.3 Medieval

2.3.1 Little is known of the rural settlement pattern prior to 1200AD, although there is evidence of activity in the wider area. The later medieval period brought about the establishment of permanent clearance and the development of a distinctive pattern of rural settlement. One such settlement known as Middle Swainston comprised a deserted medieval settlement located to the north. Situated to the north-east is the deserted medieval settlement of Newton Hazard which is referred to as Newtonhaunsard in 1362. There is documentary evidence which suggests that the de Hansard family held land in this area from the 12th century thus it is feasible that the settlement was established prior to the 14th century. Accounts state that by the mid-19th century the village was depopulated in part demonstrated by the presence of only two farmsteads known as Low Newton Hazard and High Newton Hanzard. Prior to the development of the Wynyard Business Park a programme of evaluation comprising trial trenching and earthwork survey was undertaken within the locality of Low Newton Hanzard farmstead. Features located consisted of a number of earthworks including a boundary bank to the northeast, holloway, pond and lynchet to the south. In addition to this a medieval structure, a pottery scatter of 13th/ 14th century date, a kiln or hearth, a midden and a number of pits and ditches were located. There is the suggestion of a further deserted

medieval village to the south adjacent to the boundary of Wynyard Park as a concentration of 264 medieval pottery sherds were recovered during field walking.

2.4 Previous Work

2.4.1 A desk top assessment for the wider development was undertaken in 2013 (URS 2013). Two phases of geophysical survey have been undertaken, an initial sampling approach which formed part of a larger area was undertaken in 2013 by Phase Site Investigations (Dye and Whittingham 2013). A supplementary geophysical survey by AD Archaeology 2021 (Scott 2021) surveyed the remaining areas of the current proposed development area. The latter report combined the results of the two surveys. Immediately to the east of the site prior to the construction of a primary school an evaluation was undertaken in 2013 by ASDU. Five trenches were excavated, four being devoid of archaeological features, the fifth containing an east-west gully, whose fill produced palaeo-environmental evidence consistent with an Iron Age/Romano-British date. The east-west gully was located in a trench (Trench 4) sited across an east-west geophysical anomaly 50m to the east of the north-eastern area of the present development area, in an area now occupied by the playing field of the primary school (ASDU 2013).

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 The objective of the evaluation trenching was to establish the presence or absence of archaeological features on the site and to determine their nature, depth, importance and level of preservation.

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 General Methodology

4.1.1 The evaluation was carried out in compliance with all the relevant codes of practice by suitably qualified and experienced staff.

4.2 Excavation and Recording

4.2.1 The evaluation trench strategy was agreed with Tees Archaeology and was undertaken in accordance with a specification prepared for the works (Appendix 2). Trench 6 was shortened slightly during the works when it became clear that the remaining portion of the trench lay in an area which had been recently disturbed. Trench 7 was excavated a short distance to the west of Trench 4 to clarify the alignment of features identified in Trench 4.

5 RESULTS OF THE EVALUATION

5.1 Trench 1 (Figs. 2-3)

5.1.1 Trench 1, which was 50m by 1.8m in size, was oriented north-south and located on sloping ground in the south-western area of the site. The natural subsoil (101) consisting of a brown clay was located at a depth of 0.36m BGL (59.31m AOD) and was overlain by a grey-brown clayey loam topsoil (100), 0.36m in depth. An east-west geophysical feature (1) at the northern end of the trench proved to relate to a ceramic field drain set in the base of a 0.80m deep and 1m wide cut (103), which narrowed to a 0.30m wide feature at its base and was filled with a brown clay (102). Five shallow furrows filled with a yellow sandy clay, averaging 0.90m in width, were located with a wavelength of 6-8m.

5.2 Trench 2 (Figs. 2 & 4; Plates 1-2)

5.2.1 Trench 2, which was 50m by 1.8m in size, was oriented north-south and located in the northern sector of the site. The natural subsoil consisting of a reddish-brown clay (204) was located at a depth of 0.32m BGL (62.04m AOD) and was overlain by a grey-brown clayey loam topsoil (200), 0.32m in depth. In the central area of the trench was a 2.44m wide east-west ditch (203). The ditch (203) which was 0.84m in depth had concave sides and base with more gently sloping upper sides. The lower fill consisted of an orangey-brown silty clay (202) 0.64m in depth, overlain by a brown silty clay (201), 0.20m in depth. A small piece of animal bone was recovered from the base of the lower fill (202) of the ditch.

5.3 Trench 3 (Fig. 2)

5.3.1 Trench 3, which was 50m by 1.8m in size, was oriented north-west/south-east and located on sloping ground in the southern area of the site. The natural subsoil (301) consisting of a yellow-brown clay was located at a depth of 0.41m BGL (61.23m AOD) and was overlain by a grey-brown clayey loam topsoil (300), 0.41m in depth. An east-west geophysical feature (1) at the northern end of the trench proved to relate to a field drain set in a 1m wide cut feature (303), filled with a brown clay (302). Three shallow furrows filled with a yellow sandy clay, averaging 0.80m in width, were located with a wavelength of 8m.

5.4 Trench 4 (Figs. 2 & 5)

5.4.1 Trench 4, which was 50m by 1.8m in size, was oriented north-south and located in the north-eastern sector of the site. The natural subsoil consisting of a reddish-brown clay (401) was located at a depth of 0.34m BGL (64.46m AOD) and was overlain by a grey-brown clayey loam topsoil (400), 0.34m in depth. Two east-west ditches (404 and 408) set 1m apart were located, the trench being extended 4m to the west at this point to establish their alignment. The southernmost ditch (404)

was 1.30m in width and 0.42m in depth. The ditch (404) had a concave profile which was slightly variable on its northern side and was filled with a light brown clay (403) with sandy lenses and occasional sandstone chippings. Overlying this primary fill (403) were a number of concentrations of black silty clay mixed with charcoal (402). The northernmost ditch (408) had concave sides and base and was 1.60m wide and 0.52m in depth. It was filled with a primary fill of orange and grey clay (407), overlain by a charcoal-rich black silty clay (406), 0.27m in depth and a brown clay (405), 0.07m in depth.

5.5 Trench 5 (Fig. 2)

5.5.1 Trench 5, which was 25m by 1.8m in size, was oriented east-west and located on sloping ground in the western area of the site. The natural subsoil consisting of a yellow-brown clay (502) was located at a depth of 0.73m BGL (58.25m AOD) and was overlain by a brown sandy clay (501) 0.34m in depth and a grey clayey loam topsoil (500), 0.39m in depth.

5.6 Trench 6 (Fig. 2; Plate 8)

5.6.1 Trench 6, which was 17m by 1.8m in size, was oriented north-east/south-west and located at the base of a slope in the south-east corner of the site. The natural subsoil consisting of a yellow-brown clay (602) was located at a depth of 0.68m BGL (58.92m AOD) and was overlain by a brown sandy clay (601) 0.36m in depth and a grey clayey loam topsoil (600), 0.32m in depth. From a point 8m from the south-western end of the trench the natural subsoil was disturbed with yellow and grey clays being intermixed on the base of the trench. A 9m length of this disturbed ground was exposed before the trench was terminated it having become clear that the strip of land adjacent to the school fence had been disturbed during the construction of the primary school.

5.7 Trench 7 (Figs. 2 & 6; Plates 9-10)

5.7.1 Trench 7, which was 17m by 1.8m in size, was oriented north-south and located in the north-eastern area of the site. The natural subsoil consisting of a reddish-brown clay (701) was located at a depth of 0.32m BGL (64.62m AOD) and was overlain by a grey-brown clayey loam topsoil (700), 0.32m in depth. In the central area of the trench was a 3.20m wide east-west ditch (703). The ditch (703) which was 0.70m in depth had concave sides and an uneven base with more gently sloping upper sides. The fill consisted of an orangey-brown silty clay (702), 0.70m in depth. To the north of ditch 703 was a shallow east-west gully (705). This gully (705) was 1.05m wide and 0.19m deep and filled with yellow sandy clay (704).

6 DISCUSSION

6.1 East-west ditches were identified in Trenches 2, 4 and 7. No artefactual evidence was recovered to provide dating evidence for these ditches, but the nature of the fills excavated suggest a pre-modern date. It is not possible at this time to come to a definitive understanding of how the ditches identified in the three trenches relate to each other, nor to a conclusion on the nature, type and extent of the site to which they belong. Palaeo-environmental samples from the fills of two ditches (404 and 408) were submitted for analysis in order both to obtain dating evidence and also provide further information on the likely nature of the site. Analysis of the fills of two ditches in Trench 4 suggests it is most probable that these represent features of late prehistoric/Romano British date with the plant remains being characteristic of settlements of this period in northern England (see Appendix 3). The report concludes that:

the small assemblages of charred plant remains are characteristic of later prehistoric and Romano-British settlements in northern England (Hall & Huntley 2007). This includes evidence for barley and spelt wheat, alongside charred plant debris typical of damp/grassy, heathland habitats, possibly reflecting the remains of burnt turves (Hall 2003). Similar, albeit more scant, evidence was recovered from a gully excavated during a previous evaluation of land immediately east of the current site (Archaeological Services 2013), which may suggest a contemporary origin for the features (ASDU 2021, 3)

6.2 On Figure 7 the possible lines of ditches have been projected between Trenches 2, 4 and 7 and superimposed on a topographic map with the red-line boundary of the site indicated. This figure has been included for illustrative purposes only, it would be unsafe to assume that the ditches can be traced between all three trenches as depicted. Rather it is more likely that the ditches located form components of a more complex arrangement of features focused on the high ground in the north-east corner of the site.

6.2 No significant archaeological features were located on the lower and sloping ground to west, south or south-east of the higher ground in the north-eastern sector of the site. Any future mitigation work should be targeted on the higher ground in the north-eastern sector of the site where the ditches were located.

7 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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APPENDIX 1: LIST OF CONTEXTS

Context	Depth	Description
100	0.36m	Trench 1- Topsoil
101	-	Trench 1 – Natural subsoil
102	0.80m	Trench 1 – Fill of cut feature 103 containing field drain
103	0.80m	Trench 1 – Cut feature
200	0.32m	Trench 2 – Topsoil
201	0.20m	Trench 2 – Fill of ditch 203
202	0.64m	Trench 2- Fill of ditch 203
203	0.84m	Trench 2 – Cut of ditch
204	-	Trench 2 – Natural subsoil
300	0.41m	Trench 3- Topsoil
301	-	Trench 3 – Natural subsoil
302	0.70m	Trench 3 – Fill of cut feature 303 containing field drain
303	0.70m	Trench 3 – Cut feature
400	0.34m	Trench 4 – Topsoil
401	-	Trench 4 –Natural subsoil
402	0.08m	Trench 4 –Fill of ditch 404
403	0.42m	Trench 4 –Fill of ditch 404
404	0.42m	Trench 4 –Cut of ditch
405	0.07m	Trench 4– Fill of ditch 408
406	0.25m	Trench 4 –Fill of ditch 408
407	0.52m	Trench 4 – Fill of ditch 408
408	0.52m	Trench 4 –Cut of ditch
500	0.39m	Trench 5 – Topsoil
501	0.34m	Trench 5 – layer
502	-	Trench 5 – Natural subsoil
600	0.32m	Trench 6 – Topsoil
601	0.36m	Trench 6 - layer
602	-	Trench 6- Natural subsoil
700	0.32m	Trench 7- Topsoil
701	-	Trench 7 – Natural subsoil
702	0.70m	Trench 7 – Fill of ditch 703
703	0.70m	Trench 7 – Cut of ditch
704	0.19m	Trench 7 – Fill of gully 705
705	0.19m	Trench 7 – Cut of gully

APPENDIX 2: SPECIFICATION

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION AT WYNYARD EXTENSION SITE, WYNYARD VILLAGE, STOCKTON-ON-TEES

1 Introduction

1.1 This written scheme of investigation represents a method statement for undertaking an archaeological evaluation in advance of a proposed phase of residential development at Wynyard Village, Stockton-on-Tees.

1.2 The development site consists of an area of open grassland bounded to the north by Stoney Wood Drive and modern housing, to the east by Wynyard Church of England Primary School and to the south and west by woodland. The site is centred on NZ 4140 2670 and has a total area of 5.05ha.

1.3 A desk top assessment for the wider development was undertaken in 2013 (URS 2013). Two phases of geophysical survey have been undertaken, an initial sampling approach which formed part of a larger area was undertaken in 2013 by Phase Site Investigations (Dye and Whittingham 2013). A supplementary geophysical survey by AD Archaeology 2021 (Scott 2021) surveyed the remaining areas of the current proposed development area. The latter report combined the results of the two surveys. Immediately to the east of the site prior to the construction of a primary school an evaluation was undertaken in 2013 by ASDU. Five trenches were excavated, four being devoid of archaeological features, the fifth containing an east-west gully, whose fill produced palaeoenvironmental evidence consistent with an Iron Age/Romano-British date. The east-west gully was located in a trench (Trench 4) sited across an east-west geophysical anomaly 50m to the east of the north-eastern area of the present development area, in an area now occupied by the playing field of the primary school.

1.4 Policy relating to the assessment and mitigation of impacts to the heritage resource within the planning system is set out in the National Planning Policy Framework. The Framework identifies that the planning system should perform an environmental objective – to contribute to protecting and enhancing our natural, built and historic environment (NPPF 2018, para 8, page 5).

1.5 The Framework further clarifies that, in circumstances where heritage assets will be damaged or lost as a result of development, local planning authorities should require developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible (NPPF 2018, para 199, page 56).

2 Archaeological and Historical Background

2.1 An archaeological desk-based assessment was carried out for a larger area encompassing the current development site in January 2013 by URS on behalf of Bradley Hall (MacQueen, 2013) which provides a detailed assessment of the cultural heritage of the wider study area.

2.2 Prehistoric

2.2.1 The earliest evidence for activity in the region comes from Mesolithic flint scatters that are recorded in the HER. Occasional worked flints were recovered from fieldwalking to the north of the site at Wynyard Business Park and near the south-western boundary of Wynyard Park. Extensive evaluation was undertaken in advance of development at Wynyard Business Park which lies c. 1.5km to the north of north-eastern tip of Area I. This produced evidence of Iron Age occupation situated on an area of higher ground. An enclosed Iron Age settlement measuring 22m by 15m was also investigated. Investigation revealed a cluster of features, pits or postholes that could represent the truncated remains of domestic activity. Excavation undertaken to the west of this produced the fragmentary remains of an occupation or settlement site which included the remains of a possible roundhouse. A curvilinear ditch was also found c.1.5km to the east from which Iron Age and early Roman pottery was recovered. In 1999 a trial trench evaluation was undertaken to the east of Area II ahead of housing development. A boundary ditch and associated post hole were recorded which may have prehistoric origins.

2.3 Roman

2.3.1 There is no evidence for any Roman settlement or occupation within the site or the immediate area. There is also very little indication of such activity within the 1km study area; however, it is possible that the Iron Age features identified above could have extended in use into the Romano-British period.

2.4 Medieval

2.4.1 Little is known of the rural settlement pattern prior to 1200AD, although there is evidence of activity in the wider area. Excavations at Norton and at Green Bank, Darlington have produced evidence of cemeteries dating to the 6th century. The Roman villa site at Ingleby Barwick also produced a fragment of a square-headed brooch and fragments of cremation urn which might indicate early medieval activity. The later medieval period brought about the establishment of permanent clearance and the development of a distinctive pattern of rural settlement. One such settlement known as Middle Swainston comprised a deserted medieval settlement located to the north of Area I. Situated to the east of this, northeast of Area II is the deserted medieval settlement of Newton Hazard which is referred to as Newtonhaunsard in 1362. There is documentary evidence which suggests that the de

Hansard family held land in this area from the 12th century thus it is feasible that the settlement was established prior to the 14th century. Accounts state that by the mid-19th century the village was depopulated in part demonstrated by the presence of only two farmsteads known as Low Newton Hazard and High Newton Hanzard. Prior to the development of the Wynyard Business Park a programme of evaluation comprising trial trenching and earthwork survey was undertaken within the locality of Low Newton Hanzard farmstead carried out by Headland Archaeology. Recorded were a number of earthworks including a boundary bank to the northeast, holloway, pond and lynchet to the south. In addition to this a medieval structure, a pottery scatter of 13th/ 14th century date, a kiln or hearth, a midden and a number of pits and ditches were located. There is the suggestion of a further deserted medieval village to the south adjacent to the boundary of Wynyard Park as a concentration of 264 medieval pottery sherds were recovered during field walking. There is currently no evidence to suggest that there was a medieval settlement of Wynyard, although a manor house shown on John Speed's map of 1610 could infer this.

2.5 Post-medieval

2.5.1 Much of the landscape within which the study area sits is rural apart from Wynyard Village which lies immediately to the north and east of the proposed development areas. The village is largely modern in origin with its development commencing in the 1990s. The Wynyard Estate is a designed landscape. Those components that are not wooded are likely to have been used as the estate's grazing land. Documentary evidence suggests that ownership of the estate continued to pass through different families until 1742 when it was purchased by the Tempest family. Associated with the hall which was first built in the early 15th century was an extensive landscaped park which was largely created in the early to mid- 19th century as part of the Third Marques of Londonderry's improvements to the estate. This is designated as a grade II Registered Historic Park and Garden which as well as the hall contains a number of significant features including the ornamental lake. The part of the estate that encompasses Area I and Area II largely comprises woodland which is traversed by a network of paths and drives which connect into the main body of the Wynyard Estate. The woodlands are now dense areas of wood which still comprise many of the original paths and drives which lead into the main body of the park. The c.308ha park spans the valley of Brierley Beck which runs approximately east-west across the centre of the study area. The park consists of a mixture of open grassland with scattered trees around the core where the hall (Wynyard Hall, grade II* listed) and lake are sited, but it is in arable cultivation beyond. The centrepiece of the park is the Y-shaped lake with arms extending on each side of the hall and pleasure grounds. These grounds lie within an area defined by the angle formed by the Y-shaped lake and a walled kitchen garden lies on the north-west edge of the pleasure grounds c.500m northwest of the hall. The HER records a large number of assets within the park including estate cottages, landscape features, structures and follies and those associated with the running of the estate. Other than Wynyard Park the landscape within the study area is dominated by agricultural fields amongst which are a number of post-medieval farmsteads.

4 Evaluation Trenching -Aims and Recommended Course of Action

4.1 The aim of the archaeological evaluation is to establish the presence or absence of significant archaeological features and/or deposits. Should significant deposits and/or features be located the aim of the evaluation is to determine the nature, extent, date and state of preservation of the deposits in order to inform potential subsequent stages of mitigation.

4.2 'Shared Visions: The North-East Regional Research Framework for the Historic Environment' by David Petts with Christopher Gerrard, 2006 notes the importance of research questions as a vital element of development-led archaeological work. It sets out key research priorities for all periods of the past allowing commercial contractors to demonstrate how their fieldwork relates to wider regional and national priorities for the study of archaeology and the historic environment. The aim of NERRF is to ensure that all fieldwork is carried out in a secure research context and that commercial contractors ensure that their investigations ask the right questions.

4.3 Whilst there are no known archaeological features on the site, there is a growing awareness of the density of prehistoric settlement activity. Additionally in recent years development control-led archaeological investigation in the area has contributed significantly to our knowledge of the density of settlement and activity in this area during the prehistoric period (North East Regional Research Framework, Petts & Gerrard, 2006).

Recent excavations have begun to challenge established models of prehistoric settlement morphology. It is therefore important for any evidence of prehistoric settlement to be studied in order to establish more firm chronologies. Also needed is the study of site function and the social role of settlements in the landscape (NERRF Research Priority Iii).

4.4 A trenching strategy consisting of 6 trenches (four 50m by 1.8m trenches and two 25m by 1.8m trench) has been designed to test for the presence/absence of archaeological features. This has been designed to test geophysical anomalies and provide a sample coverage across the site.

4.5 During the course of the trenching it may become apparent that variation is required, dependent on the nature, extent and importance of archaeological remains uncovered. It also may become apparent during the course of the operation that some areas where trenches have been sited are inappropriate for potential archaeological activity (for instance lying entirely within the line of a furrow) or due to logistical or practical reasons. Trenches can only be moved with the approval of the County Archaeology Officer.

4.6 Additional trenches to answer specific questions or clarify results of the evaluation trenches would require approval by the County Archaeologist and developer.

5 General Standards

5.1 All work will be carried out to the standards set by the codes of practice of the Chartered Institute for Field Archaeologists CIfA (2014a) and will follow the CIfA (2014b) Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation. All work will be in compliance with the Regional Statement of Good Practice (Yorkshire, The Humber and the North-East 2009).

6 Pre-Site Work Preparation

6.1 All staff will familiarise themselves with the archaeological background of the site, and the results of any previous work in the area, prior to the start of work on site. All staff will be briefed in the work required under the specification and the project aims and methodologies.

6.2 An environmental sampling strategy in accordance with the previous advice of the Historic England Science Advisor (see 8 below) will be followed.

7 Fieldwork

7.1 Each evaluation trench will be accurately surveyed and related to the National Grid, using a Total Station Theodolite or GPS system, and located on a map of the area at an appropriate scale.

7.2 Topsoil and unstratified modern material will be removed mechanically by a back-acting machine using a wide toothless ditching blade. This machine stripping will be carried out under continuous archaeological supervision.

7.3 The topsoil or recent overburden will be removed in successive level spits down to the first significant archaeological horizon or the natural subsoil, whichever is encountered first.

7.4 All faces of the trenches that require examination or recording will be cleaned sufficiently to establish the presence or absence of archaeological remains, particularly the top of the first significant archaeological horizon or the natural subsoil. All subsequent deposits will be hand-excavated.

7.5 In the event that small discrete archaeological features are revealed, including, but not limited to, postholes and pits, during machining or subsequent cleaning of the trench, the trench will be expanded either side of the feature by a

machine bucket width as standard. If further additional trench expansion is required this should be carried out following discussions with the County Archaeologist and the client.

7.6 The archaeology will be investigated sufficiently to establish its nature, extent and date, unless it is deemed of sufficient importance to require total preservation *in situ*. This will be achieved by excavation of the following samples of all exposed features.

- Minimum 50% of every discrete feature but potentially 100% (ie post-holes)
- Up to 50% of the area of linear/curvilinear features (e.g. ditches, gullies) with 100% of feature intersections and terminals will be examined

7.7 Within the constraints of the site, the excavations will be maintained in a manner that allows quick and easy inspection without any requirement for additional cleaning.

7.8 Deposits will be assessed for their potential for providing environmental or dating evidence. Sampling will be in line with the strategy agreed with Historic England Science Advisor and the County Archaeologist.

7.9 In the event of human burials being discovered, they will be left *in situ*, covered and protected and the coroners' office will be informed. If removal is essential, work will comply with the relevant Ministry of Justice regulations.

7.10 Appropriate procedures under the relevant legislation will be followed in the event of the discovery of artefacts covered by the provisions of the Treasure Act 1996.

7.11 The drawn record from the site will include a representative selection of long sections from the excavations that clearly allow the nature and depth and any significant changes in the deposits recorded to be demonstrated. If there is any uncertainty, advice will be sought from the County Archaeologist as to which sections may be appropriate for inclusion within the site record.

7.12 During and after the excavation, all recovered artefacts will be stored in the appropriate materials and storage conditions to ensure minimal deterioration and loss of information (this will include controlled storage, correct packaging, and regular monitoring of conditions, immediate selection for conservation of vulnerable material. All finds work will be undertaken in line with the standards set out "A strategy for the Care and Investigation of Finds" (English Heritage 1995); "First Aid for Finds" (Wilkinson & Neal 2001); and "Packaging and Storage of Freshly Excavated Artefacts from Archaeological Sites"(UKIC 1993).

8 Archaeological Recording

- 8.1 A full and proper record (written, graphic and photographic as appropriate) will be made for all work, using pro forma record sheets and text descriptions appropriate to the work. Accurate scale plans and section drawings will be drawn at 1:50, 1:20 and 1:10 scales as appropriate.
- 8.2 The stratigraphy of all trenches will be recorded even where no archaeological deposits have been identified.
- 8.3 All archaeological deposits and features, the current ground level and base of each trench will be recorded with an above ordnance datum (AOD) level.
- 8.4 A photographic record of all archaeological features will be taken, both in detail and in a wider context.
- 8.5 Where stratified deposits are encountered, a 'Harris' matrix will be compiled

9 Environmental Sampling and Scientific Dating Strategy

9.1 This sampling strategy is intended to provide sufficient data to characterise the nature and informative potential of deposits and features identified during the works. Because this is the first stage of intrusive works and there is a possibility that a wide range of features may be encountered, this strategy is best set out as a series of principles.

These are:

- 30 litre samples will be taken from structural, occupational and industrial features, as well as pits and ditch fills. Other features should be sampled to help to characterise the deposits on the site. Priority should be given to processing samples from identifiable, dated features, or to those undated features which have potential for other forms of dating (e.g. radiocarbon dating).
- Bulk sample residues should be checked for the presence of industrial waste (e.g. slags, hammerscale) and small faunal remains (e.g. fishbones, small mammal/avian bones) as well as for plant material.
- The potential of buried soils and ditch fills to provide dated (using radiocarbon dating) pollen cores or Optically Stimulated Luminescence (OSL) dating of sediments should be considered, although this type of sampling will be undertaken in consultation with the Historic England's Regional Scientific Advisor.

9.2 In the event that hearths, kilns or ovens are identified, provision will be made to collect at least one archaeo-magnetic date to be calculated from each individual hearth surface (or in the case of domestic dwellings a minimum of one per building identified). Where applicable, samples to be collected from the site and processed by a suitably trained specialist for dating purposes.

9.3 The selection of suitable deposits for sampling will be confirmed at site meetings with the County Archaeologist. In principle palaeo-environmental samples will be taken from deposits which have clear stratigraphic relationships. Particular attention will be paid to the recovery of samples from any waterlogged samples that may be present.

10 Monitoring

10.1 The County Archaeologist will be informed on the start date and timetable for the evaluation in advance of work commencing (ideally 1 weeks' notice but as a minimum 48 hours before commencement).

10.2 Reasonable access to the site will be afforded to the County Archaeologist or his/her nominee at all times, for the purposes of monitoring the archaeological evaluation.

10.3 Regular communication between the archaeological contractor, the DCC Archaeology Section and other interested parties will be maintained to ensure the project aims and objectives are achieved.

10.4 If appropriate, specialists will be contacted and allowed access to the site to help inform any detailed study / information retrieval depending upon the nature of the archaeological features being revealed.

- Pottery and ceramic building material (Rob Young; Alex Croom; Paul Bidwell; Andy Sage)
- Bone (Louisa Gidney)
- Flint (Rob Young)
- Metal work (David Dungworth)
- Industrial debris (David Dungworth)
- Environmental micro and macro fossils (Charlotte O'Brien ASDU)
- Residue analysis (ASDU)
- Radio carbon dating (ASDU/SUERRC)
- Any other analysis identified as necessary during the fieldwork or post excavation work

11 Post Excavation Work, Archive, and Report Preparation

11.1 Finds

11.1.1 All finds processing, conservation work and storage of finds will be carried out in compliance with the CfA Guidelines for Finds Work (2014c) and those set by UKIC.

11.1.2 The deposition and disposal of artefacts will be agreed with the legal owner and recipient museum prior to the work taking place. Where the landowner decides to retain artefacts, adequate provision will be made for recording them. Details of land ownership will be provided by the developer.

11.1.3 All retained artefacts will be cleaned and packaged in accordance with the requirements of the recipient museum.

11.2 Site Archive

11.2.1 The final location for the site archive is with Tees Archaeology at Sir William Gray House, Clarence Road, Hartlepool, TS24 8BT.

11.2.2 Archiving work will be carried out compliance with the CfA Guidelines for Archiving (2014d).

11.2.3 Before fieldwork, contact will be made with the landowners and with the appropriate local museum to make the relevant arrangements. Details of land ownership will be provided by the developer.

11.3 Report

11.3.1 The HER requires one bound paper copy and one digital copy (in PDF) of the report.

11.3.2 The report will include the following as a minimum:

Each page and paragraph will be numbered within the report and illustrations cross referenced within the text.

The report will include the following as a minimum:

- OASIS reference numbers and an 8 figure grid reference
- The nature and extent of the proposed development and client information
- A location plan of the site at an appropriate scale of at least 1:10 000
- A location plan showing trench locations within the site. This will be at a recognisable planning scale, and located with reference to the national grid, to allow the results to be accurately plotted on the Historic Environment Record
- Plans and sections of main trench axes and excavated features located at a recognisable planning scale (1:10, 1:20, 1:50 or 1:100, as appropriate)

- Period based discussion of the known and potential archaeological sites within the proposed development area
- A summary statement of the results
- A table summarising the deposits, features, classes and numbers of artefacts encountered and spot dating of significant finds
- A description of the geology on the site
- Discussion of the physical impact of the proposed development on known and potential archaeological sites

11.3.3 Any variation to the above requirements will be approved by the planning authority prior to work being submitted

11.3.4 Post-Excavation Assessment Report

11.3.5 Should a significant archaeological site be located a post-excavation assessment report will include all the information necessary to make decisions about the future direction of the project in line with Historic England's Guidelines on the Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (Historic England 2015). The report will be submitted to the County Archaeology Officer for comment and approval prior to any further analysis or publication work commencing.

11.3.6 This document will be submitted within six months of the end of fieldwork unless previously agreed with all relevant parties.

11.3.7 The archaeological contractor will submit an updated specification for full analysis and publication in line with Historic England's Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment. An appropriate level of publication will then be agreed with the County Archaeologist will be prepared in line with Historic England's Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment. A short report of the work will be submitted to a local journal if appropriate.

11.4 OASIS

11.4.1 The overall aim of the OASIS project is to provide an online index to the mass of archaeological grey literature that has been produced as a result of the advent of large scale developer funded fieldwork.

11.4.2 The archaeological contractor will therefore complete the online OASIS form at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/>. A pdf copy of the report will be uploaded to Oasis within 3 months of its production.

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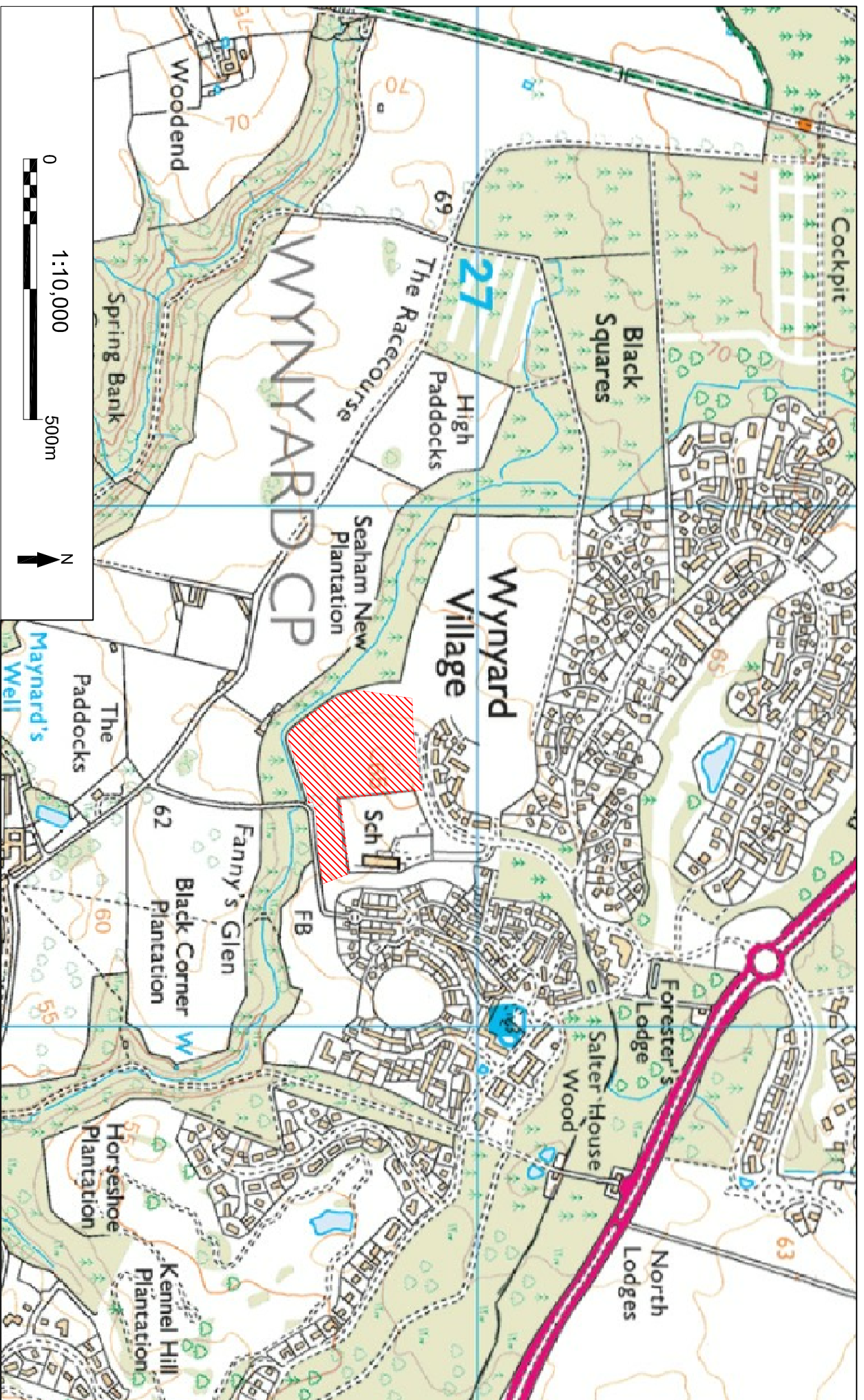
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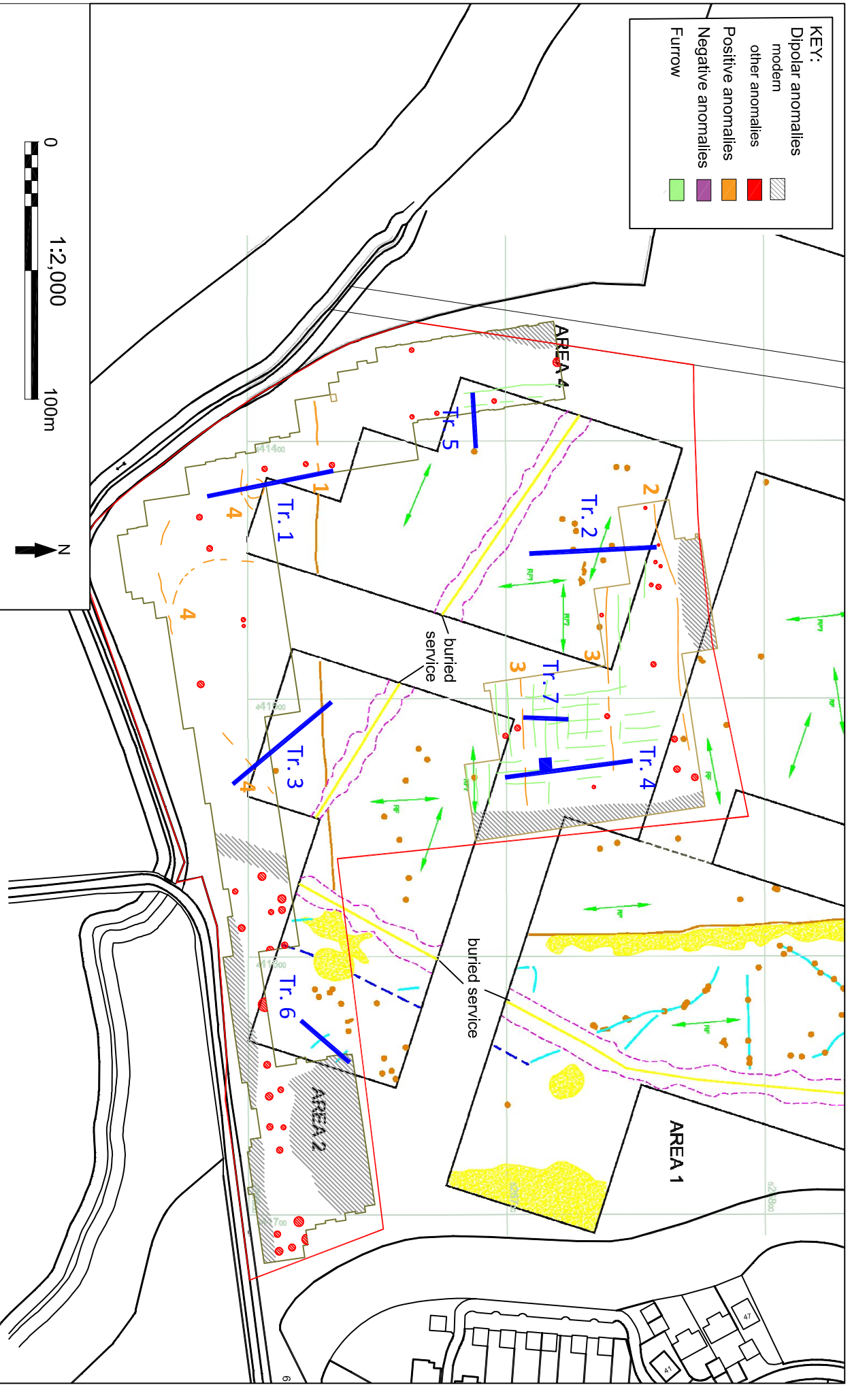
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APPENDIX 3 PALAEO-ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS
by Archaeology Services Durham University



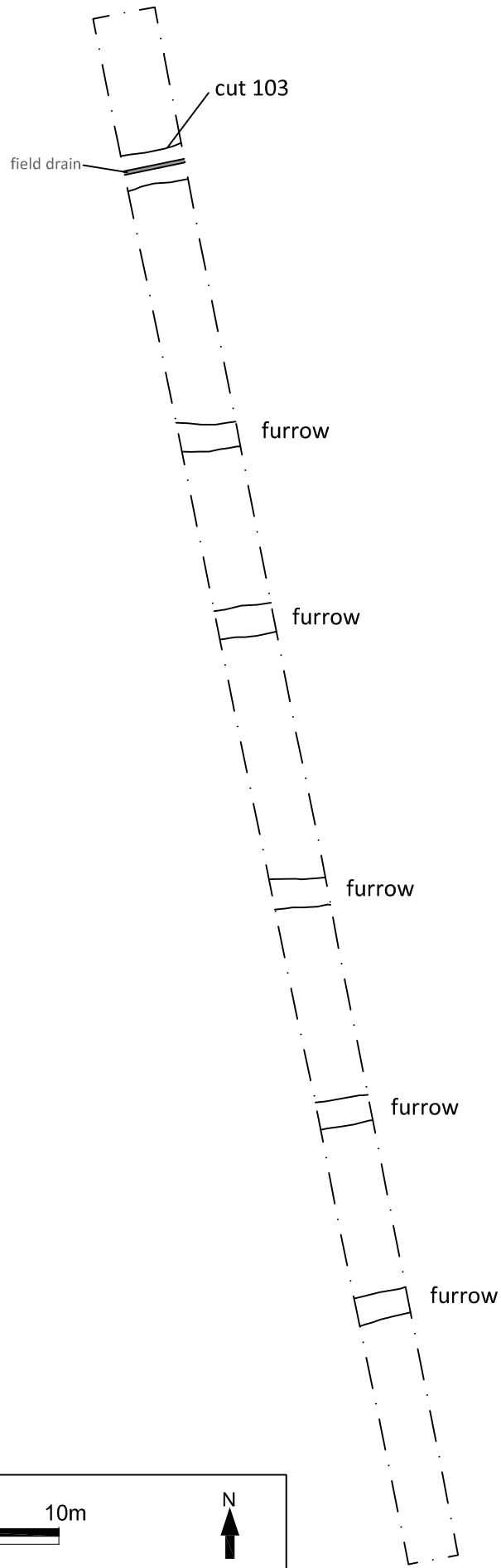
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Figure 1: General location of site



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Figure 2: Evaluation trench location plan

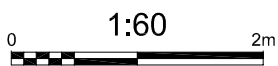
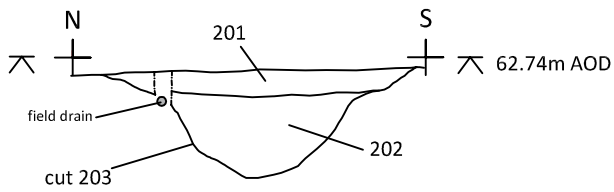
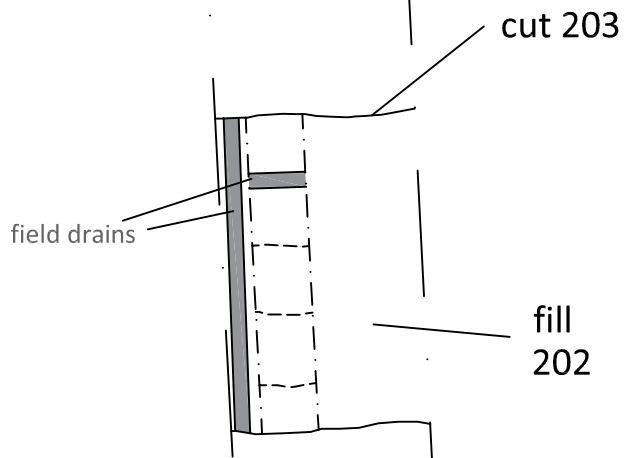


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Figure 3: Trench 1





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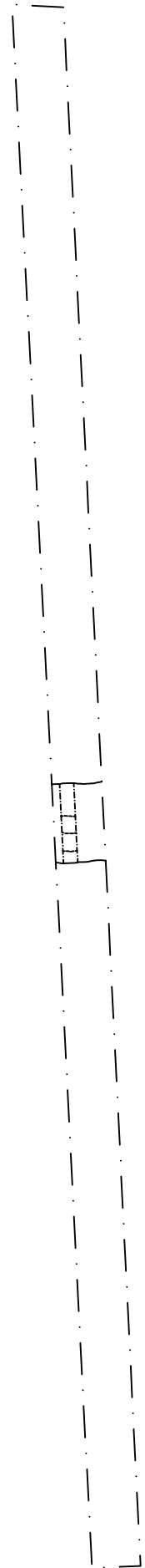
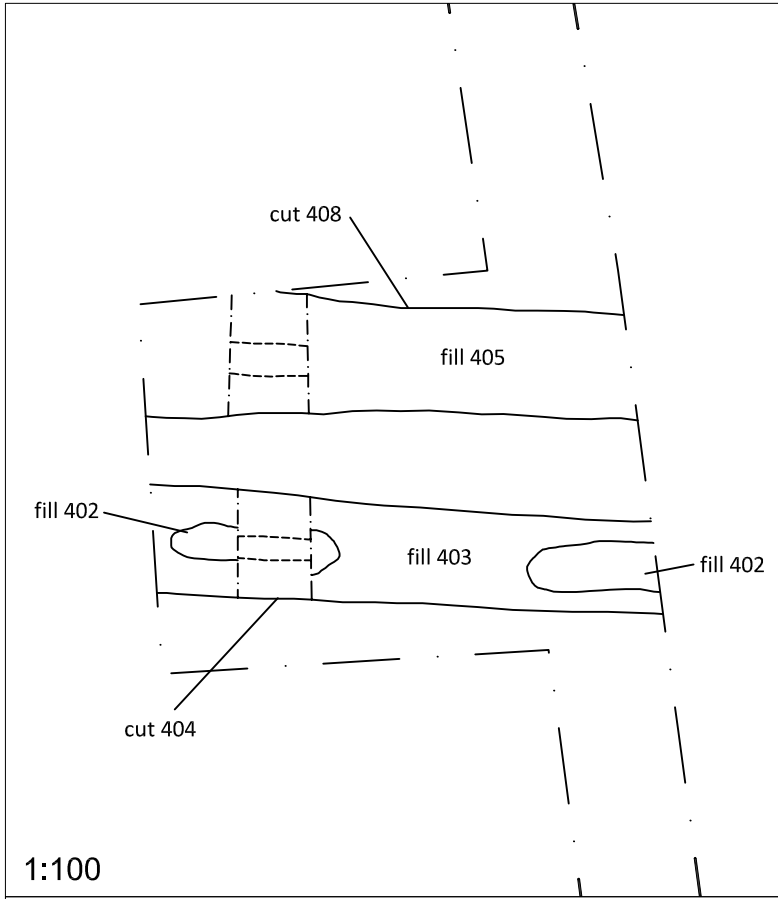
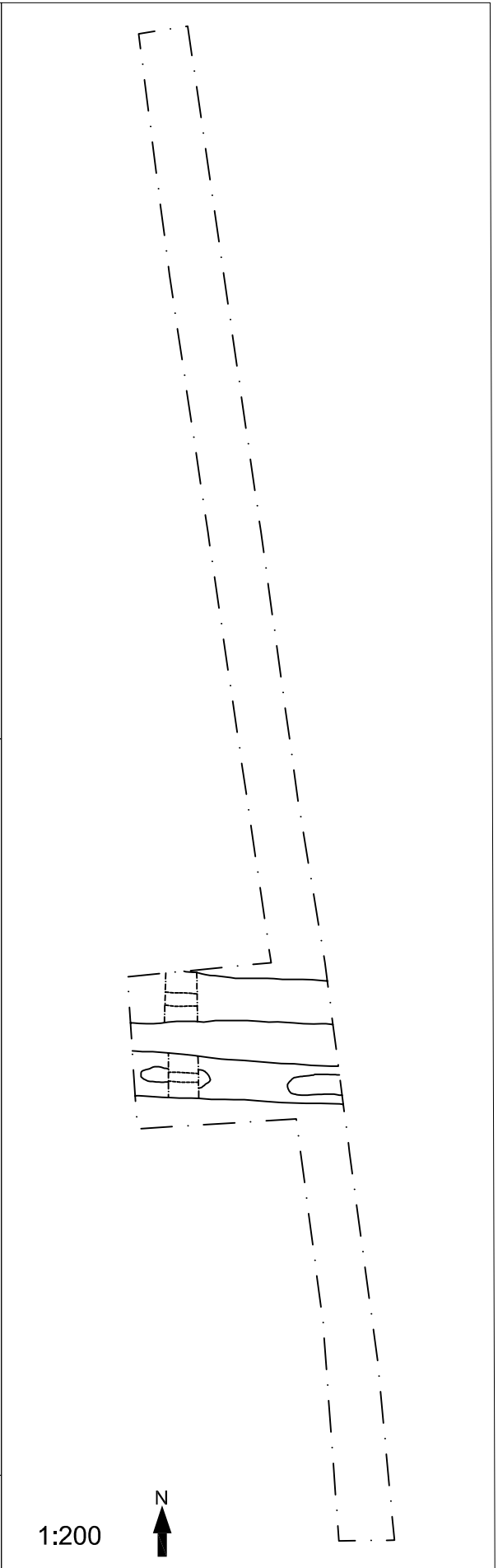
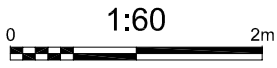
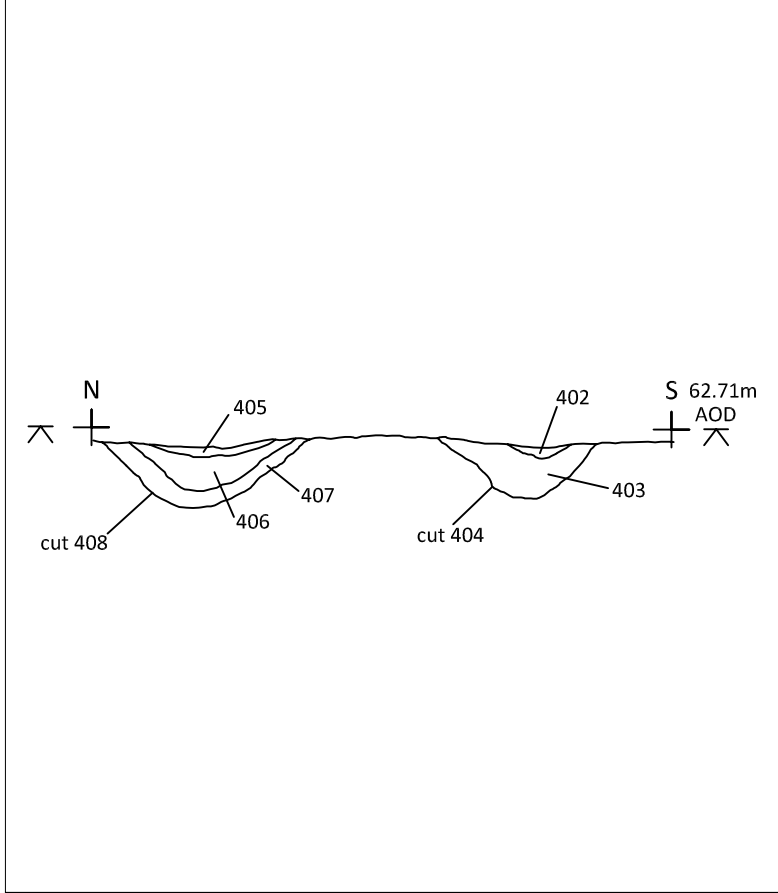


Figure 4: Trench 2



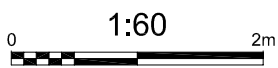
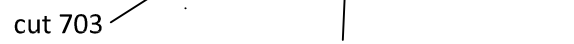
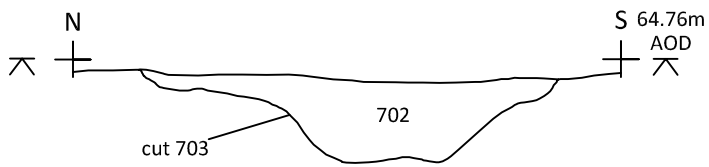
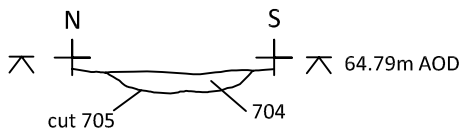
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Figure 5: Trench 4



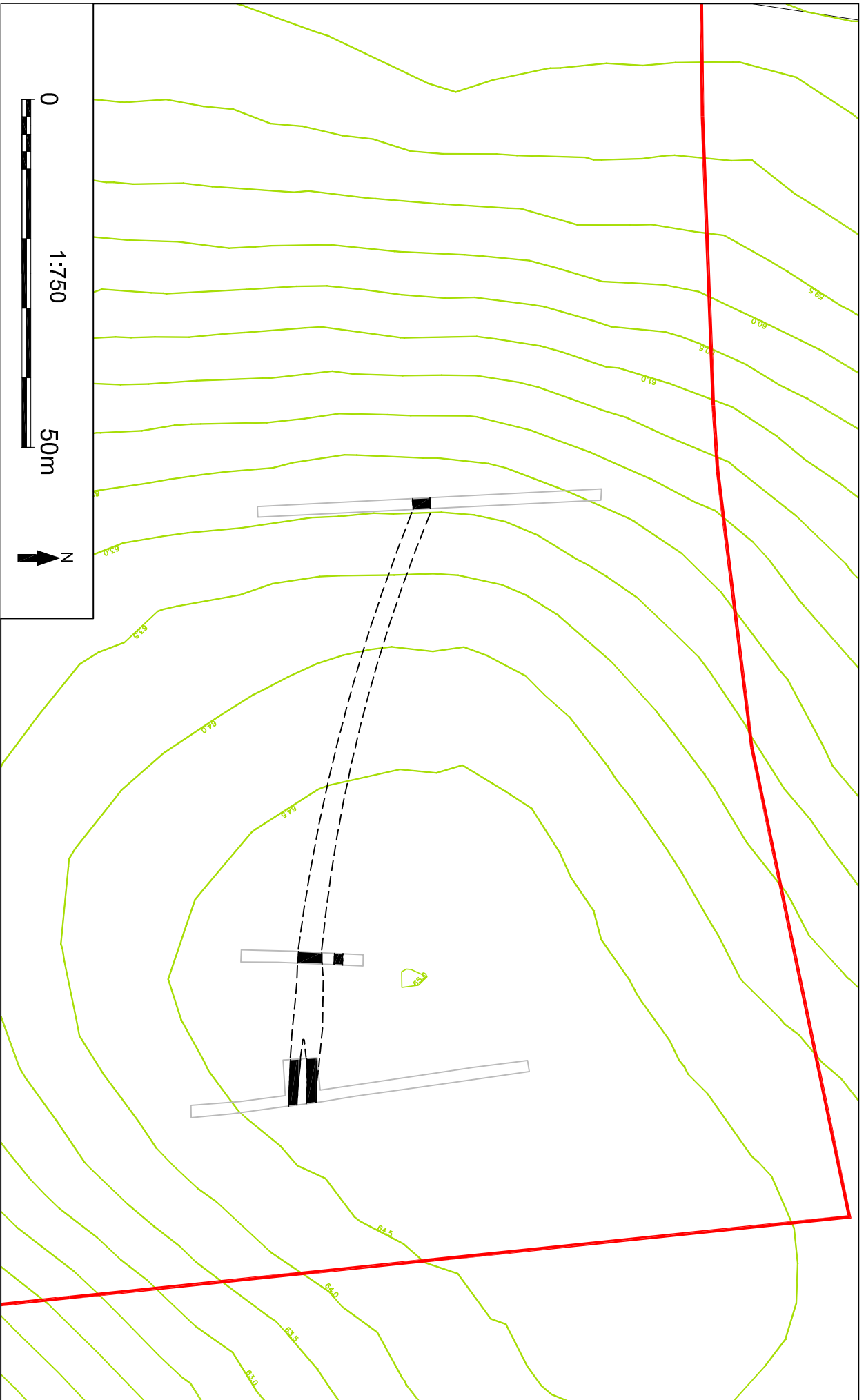


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Figure 6: Trench 7





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Figure 7: Ditch features in Trenches 2, 4 & 7 (and projected line) shown on topography



Plate 1: Trench 2 ditch 203 looking north-east



Plate 2: Trench 2 ditch 203 looking south-east



Plate 3 Trench 4 ditches 408 and 404 working shot under excavation looking east



Plate 4 Trench 4 ditch 408 looking east



Plate 5 Trench 4 ditch 404 looking east



Plate 6 Trench 4 ditch 404 looking north-west



Plate 7 Trench 4 ditches 404 and 408 looking east



Plate 8 Trench 6 looking north-east





Plate 9 Trench 7 ditch 703 looking north-west



Plate 10 Trench 7 ditch 703 looking north